NATIONAL MUSEUM OF VICTORIA

VIRO ORNATISSIMO

THOMÆ MARTYN,

SANCTÆ THEOLOGIÆ BACCALAUREO,

REGIÆ SOCIETATIS SOCIO,

BOTANICES

IN ACADEMIA CANTABRIGIENSI

PROFESSORI DIGNISSIMO,

DUODECIMUM HUNC

NATURÆ VIVARII

FASCICULUM,

D. D. D.

GEORGIUS SHAW,

FREDERICUS P. NODDER.

TO

THE REVEREND

THOMAS MARTYN,

B. D. F. R. S.

PROFESSOR OF BOTANY

IN THE

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE,

THIS TWELFTH VOLUME

OF THE

NATURALIST'S MISCELLANY

IS

RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

BY

GEORGE SHAW,

FREDERICK P. NODDER.

MERGUS CASTOR.

Character Genericus.

Roſtrum denticulatum, ſubulato-cylindricum, apice aduncum.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 207.

Character Specificus, &c.

MERGUS criſtatus cinereus, capite colloque ſupremo ſpadiceis, gula remigibus intermediis abdomineque albis.

Lath. ind. orn. p. 829.

MERGUS CASTOR. M. capite criſtato cinereo, ſubtus ferrugineo, gula alba, roſtro pedibuſque nigricantibus.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 209.

MERGUS Gulo.

Scopoll. ann. 1. *No.* 88.

Anas rubricapilla.

Brun. No. 93.

Habita non raro eſt hæc avis Mergi Merganſeris femina. Hodiernis tamen phyſicis viſum eſt ab illo eam omnino ſejungere, ſpeciemque revera diverſam

A ducere.

ducere. In Anglia mergo merganſere ſæpius conſpecta, præcipue in partibus ſeptentrionalibus, lacus fluvioſque frequentat, veſciturque piſciculis et reliquis ejuſmodi. Longa eſt, ut plurimum, uncias circiter viginti ſeptem.

London Published

THE

DUN MERGANSER.

Generic Character.

Bill narrow, ſub-cylindric, toothed at the edges, hooked at the tip.

Noſtrils ſmall, ovate, towards the middle of the bill.

Feet tetradactyle, palmated, the exterior toe longer than the reſt.

Specific Character, &c.

Aſh-coloured creſted MERGANSER, with the head and upper part of the neck ferruginous, the throat, abdomen and middle wing-feathers white.

The DUN-DIVER.

Lath. syn. 3. p. 420.
Brit. Zool. edit. fol. p. 147. pl. *N.*

Le Harle femelle.

Pl. enl. 953.

This ſpecies, which is now conſidered as perfectly diſtinct, has been often regarded as the female of the *Mergus Merganſer.* It is obſerved to be more frequently

frequently ſeen in England than that ſpecies, and is chiefly found in the northern parts of the kingdom, frequenting lakes and rivers, and feeding on fiſh, &c. Its general length is about twenty-ſeven inches.

EXOCOETUS EVOLANS.

Character Genericus.

Pinnæ pectorales longitudine trunci.

Character Specificus, &c.

EXOCOETUS pinnis ventralibus parvis prope pectus.

Bloch. ichth. 12. p. 9. t. 398.

Abdominales.

EXOCOETUS EVOLANS. E. abdomine tereti.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 521.

Piscium, quos perpaucos continet hoc genus, longæ adeo et magnæ sunt pinnæ quæ *pectorales* vocantur, ut harum ope subito interdum ex aquis exiliant, et per aera quasi volitantes ferantur pedes ducenos vel tricenos; in fluctus se iterum committentes cum pinnæ exaruerint. Quæ in tabula depingitur species mare incolit mediterraneum et atlanticum, in quibus, ut verbis utar celeberrimi physici, " vitam ducit miserrimam, coryphænis et aliis piscibus voracibus perpetuo vexata; quos si eluserit per aera erumpendo, vel a Laris vel Diomedea corripitur; aut rursus se aquis credere coacta, in ipsas fauces hostium detruditur, volantem intentis oculis parique celeritate observantium."

Notandum

Notandum eſt non proprium et peculiarem eſſe volatum Exocoetis ſolis; ſed donari illo et alios aliquot piſces; ſpecies nempe nonnullas *Scorpænæ*, *Triglæ*, &c.

Æquat plerumque magnitudine Exocoetus evolans Clupeam quæ Harengus dicitur.

THE

FLYING-FISH.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Pectoral fins as long as the body.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

FLYING-FISH with ſmall ventral fins, near the breaſt.

FLYING-FISH.

Penn. Brit. Zool. 3. p. 292. pl. 67.

Der Hochflieger.

Bloch. ichth. 12. p. 9. pl. 398.

ABDOMINALES.

The fiſh of this genus, which are very few in number, are remarkable for the extreme length and ſize of their pectoral fins, by which they are enabled to ſpring occaſionally from the water, and to ſupport a kind of flight or continued motion thro' the air, to the diſtance of two or three hundred feet, when, the fins becoming dry, they are again obliged to commit themſelves to their own element. The ſpecies here repreſented is a native of the Mediterranean and Atlantic ſeas, where, to uſe the words of an

an eminent naturaliſt, " it leads a moſt miſerable life. In its own element it is perpetually harraſſed by the Dorados, and other fiſh of prey, and if it endeavors to avoid them by having recourſe to the air, it either meets its fate from the Gulls or the Albatroſs, or is forced down again into the mouth of the inhabitants of the water, which keep pace below with its aerial excurſion.

It ſhould be obſerved that this power of flight or temporary ſkimming thro' the air to a conſiderable diſtance, is not confined to this genus only, but takes place in ſome ſpecies of *Scorpæna*, *Trigla*, &c.

The common Flying-Fiſh is generally about the ſize of a Herring.

BULLA ACHATINA.

Character Genericus.

Animal Limax.
Teſta univalvis, convoluta, inermis.
Apertum ſubcoarctata, oblonga, longitudinalis, baſi integerrima.
Columella obliquá, lævis.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 1186.

Character Specificus, &c.

BULLA teſta ovata, apertura obovata apiceque ſanguineis, columella truncata.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 1186.

BULLA Gallica.

Seb. mus. 3. t. 71. f. 1. 2. 3. 7. 8.

Jampridem in opere hoc noſtro Bullam achatinam ore purpureo depinximus. Rarior autem longe eſt eximia hæc varietas, et colorum inſignem jactat elegantiam.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF VICTORIA

THE

AGATE BULLA.

Generic Character.

Animal resembling a Limax or Slug.

Shell univalve, convoluted.

Aperture somewhat straitened, oblong, longitudinal, entire at the base.

Column oblique and smooth.

Specific Character, &c.

Ovate, pointed, wide-mouthed BULLA, with broad fasciæ and truncated column.

Var.

With blue variegations and crimson mouth.

La Corne de pourpre.

Knorr. vergn. 4. p. 41. pl. 24. f. 1.

A purple-mouthed variety of the Bulla achatina has already been represented in the present work; but the beautiful kind here figured is much less frequent, and is highly remarkable for the elegance and delicacy of its colors.

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London, Published Sept.r 1st 1800 by F. P. Nodder Newman Street.

PAPILIO AMPHIMEDON.

VAR.

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Character Genericus.

Antennæ apicem verſus craſſiores, ſæpius clavato-capitatæ.

Alæ (ſedentis) erectæ ſurſumque conniventes (volatu diurno.)

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 744.

Character Specificus, &c.

PAPILIO alis concoloribus fuſcis : anterioribus albo radiatis ; poſterioribus macula quinquefida rubra lunuliſque albis.

Fabr. ſpec. ins. 2. p. 8.
Eq. Tr.

Var ?

Alis ſuperioribus fuſcis ochraceo radiatis, inferioribus flavis nigro maculatis.

Seb. mus. 4. p. 21. t. 16. f. 7. 8.

Inter maximos papiliones exoticos numeratur Papilio Amphimedon. In inſula Amboina generatur, & magnitudine vera in tabula exprimitur.

AMPHIMEDON.

VAR.

Generic Character.

Antennæ commonly thickening towards the end into a clavated tip.

Wings (when at reſt) meeting upwards. (Flight diurnal.)

Specific Character, &c.

Brown Butterfly, with the upper wings radiated with white; the lower with a five-cleft red ſpot and white marginal creſcents.

Var?

Upper wings radiated with ochre-color; lower yellow with black variegations.

This inſect is one of the largeſt of the exotic Butterflies, and is a native of Amboina. The plate repreſents it in its natural ſize.

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London Published Sept.r 1.st 1800 by F.P. Nodder, Newman Street.

COLUMBA ROSEA.

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CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum rectum, versus apicem descendens.
Nares oblongæ, membrana molli tumida semitectæ.
Lingua integra.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 279.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, *&c.*

COLUMBA roseo-sanguinea, cera aurantia, vertice orbitis apicibusque tectricum minorum albis, remigibus caudaque fuscis.

Cim. Phys. p. 105. t. 59.

Indiam? incolit formosissima hæc avis, magnitudine columbæ vulgari domesticæ fere æqualis. In opere splendidissimo Domini Miller cui titulus *Cimelia Physica* primum depicta fuit.

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London Published Oct. 1st 1800 by F. P. Nodder Newman Street.

THE

CRIMSON PIGEON.

Generic Character.

Bill strait, descending towards the tip.

Nostrils oblong, half covered by a soft tumid membrane.

Tongue entire.

Specific Character, &c.

Sanguine rose-coloured PIGEON, with orange cere; crown, orbits, and tips of the smaller coverts white; wing-feathers and tail brown.

Miller's Plates of Nat. Hist. pl. 59.

This most beautiful bird is a native of India? In size it is nearly equal to a common domestic pigeon. It seems to have been first figured in Mr. Miller's splendid plates of Natural History.

TUBULARIA MAGNIFICA.

Character Genericus.

Stirps tubulosa, simplex vel ramosa, basi affixa. *Animal* terminale, capite tentaculis cristato.

Character Specificus, &c.

TUBULARIA tubo simplici albido, tentaculis numerosissimis albo rubroque variatis.

TUBULARIA MAGNIFICA.
Act. Lin. Soc. 5. p. 228. t. 9.

Omnes quas norunt physici Tubularias superat longe hæc quæ in tabula depingitur tam magnitudine quam venustate. In insulis Americanis rupium cava incolit, et ut solent reliquæ congeneres, sese ad libitum vel extendere vel contrahere potest, et, instante periculo intra latibulum recedere. Genera præterea Tubulariæ et Amphitrites videtur quodammodo connectere; corpus nempe habens annulatum, Tubulariæ autem præcipuos characteras genericos. Ostenditur in tabula dimidiata magnitudine naturali. In quinto volumine actorum Societatis Linnæanæ exstat icon archetypa quam delineavit ingeniosus Dominus Davies, copiarum militarium præfectus.

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THE

GREAT TUBULARIA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Stem tubular, simple or branched, fixed by the base.

Animal terminal; the head crested with tentacula.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

TUBULARIA with a simple whitish tube, and very numerous tentacula variegated with red and white.

Trans. Lin. Soc. vol. 5. p. 228. pl. 9.

Of all the Tubulariæ yet known the present may be considered as by far the largest and most magnificent in its appearance. It is a native of the seas about the West Indian islands, inhabiting the cavities of rocks, and possessing, like the reſt of the genus, the power of withdrawing itself on any appearance of danger into the hole in which it resides. It may be added that it seems in some degree to connect the genera of Tubularia and Amphitrite, having the annulated body of the one, with the peculiar generic characters of the other. It is represented

presented on the plate of half the natural size. It is to the ingenious pencil of General Davies that we are indebted for the original drawing of this animal, which has been engraved and published in the fifth volume of the tranfactions of the Linnæan Society.

TRIGLA VOLITANS.

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Character Genericus.

Digiti liberi ante pinnas pectorales.

Character Specificus, &c.

TRIGLA digitis vicenis membrana connexis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 498.
Pisces Thoracici.

TRIGLA pinnis pectoralibus longitudine trunci.
Bloch ichth. 10. p. 93. t. 351.

Nullorum congenerum magis singularis est conformatio seu splendidior color quam piscis qui in tabula depingitur. Longe majores sunt ei pinnæ pectorales quam Triglæ Hirundini nec non Triglæ punctatæ, de qua antea in hoc opere disseruimus. Maris Mediterranei et Atlantici incola est Trigla volitans, longa plerumque duodecim vel quindecim uncias.

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THE

FLYING GURNARD.

Generic Character.

Finger-shaped processes before the pectoral fins.

Specific Character, &c.

Reddish GURNARD, with numerous fingers connected by a web, and olive-coloured blue-spotted pectoral fins of the length of the body.

The long-finned GURNARD.

Der fliegende Seehahn.

Bloch ichth. t. 351.

Of all the Triglæ this may be considered as the most beautiful in point of color, as well as the most remarkable in form, the size of the pectoral fins far ſurpassing those of the Trigla Hirundo, as well as of the Trigla punctata before figured in the present work. It is a native of the Mediterranean and Atlantic seas, and is commonly about twelve or fifteen inches in length.

NAIS DIGITATA.

Character Genericus.

Corpus repens, longum, lineare, pellucidum, depressum.

Pedunculi setis simplicibus.

Tentacula nulla.

Oculi duo aut nulli.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 3120.

Character Specificus, &c.

NAIS setis lateralibus solitariis, cauda laciniata.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 3121.

Müll. von Würm. p. 90. t. 5. f. 1-4. *Hist. Verm.* I. 2. p. 22. n. 155. *Zool. Dan. prodr.* 2651.

Naidi digitatæ, quæ e rarioribus est sui generis, insignis est ad speciei distinctionem caudæ conformatio. Eadem fere est magnitudine qua Nais proboscidea, et aquas incolit stagnantes exeunte æstate. Retrahi vel extendi ad libitum possunt caudæ tentacula; quæ cum ad summum expanduntur, parsque corporis anterior cauli plantæ alicujus aquaticæ adhæret, hydræ tenui et gracili simillima Nais digitata, primo visu spectantem falleret.

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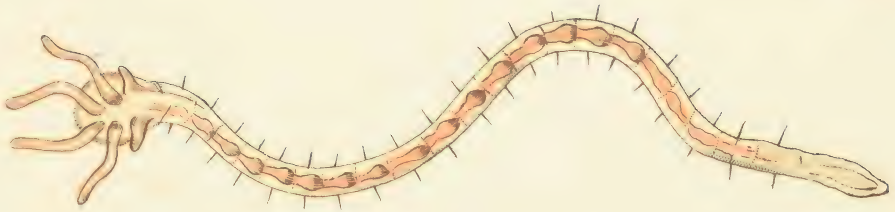

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DIGITATED NAIS.

Generic Character.

Body repent, long, linear, pellucid, depressed.

Feet consisting of simple bristles.

Tentacula none.

Eyes two or none.

Specific Character, &c.

NAIS with single lateral bristles and laciniated tail.

DIGITATED NAIS.

Finger-tailed Water-Worm.

This animal may be considered as one of the rarer species of its genus, and is readily distinguished by the remarkable form of the tail. It is nearly equal in size to the Nais proboscidea, and may be found in stagnant waters towards the decline of fummer. The processes or tentacula at the end of the tail may be either retracted or extended at pleafure, and when at their utmost extent, while the fore part of the body is attached to the stalk of some water plant or other object, the animal has so much the appearance of a slender Hydra or Polype, that it might easily, at first view, be mistaken for such.

TRICHODA SOL.

Character Genericus.

Vermis nudo oculo inconspicuus, crinitus.

Character Specificus, &c.

TRICHODA globularis undique radiata.

Müll. an. inf. p. 164. t. 23. f. 13. 15.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 3889.

Joblot. microsc. 1. p. 2. p. 64. t. 7. f. 15.

Eichorn Zugabe f. 1-7,

Roes. hist. polyp. p. 500. t. 83. f. 2. ? ?

Digna omnino notatu est hujus animalculi indoles et conformatio; quæ diligentius inſpecta non minus mirabitur philosophus quam hydram e divisis sui ipsius partibus plene renatam. Constare videtur totum corpus e massa quasi medullari, homogenea, globosa, radiis seu spinis subpellucidis undique densissime obsita; oris officio fungente foramine parvulo in centro tuberculi seu papillæ. Torpido et socordi ingenio, dies totos continuos manet sine motu aliquo visibili, nisi quod subobscure contrahatur, si extrinsecus acciderit aliquod irritamentum. Non tamen obstare videtur summa hæc inertia quo

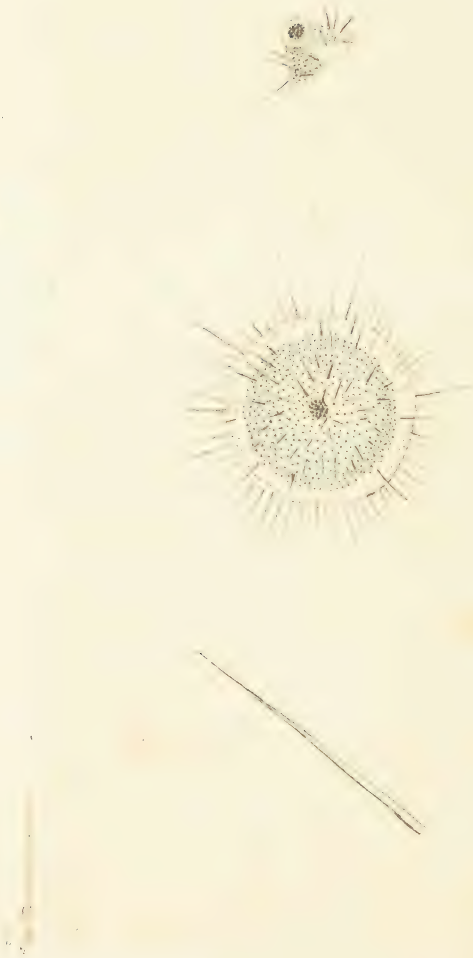
 minus

minus monoculos minores prædetur, præcipue parvulum illum cui nomen *Monoculus Pediculus*, qui nonnunquam in ventre repertus est. Verisimile autem est diu manere posse monoculum incolumem, & digestionis (ut loqui solent medici) vi illæsum; e corpore enim Trichodæ exemptus, licet multis horis fuerit inclusus, æque celeriter in aquis natare videtur atque solebat antequam in carcerem esset injectus. Si dividatur, vel potius divellatur Trichoda Sol acu seu instrumento aliquo idoneo, fragmenta diversa, quamvis primo valde inæqualia, unius vel duarum horarum spatio, formam pristinam sphæricam integri animalculi recuperabunt, radiis juxta veram proportionem sitis, et totidem perfecta animalcula e frustulis istius quod divisum fuerit, monstrantibus. Nihil ad hoc experimentum valere videtur aeris temperies, quod æque probabitur hyberno ac æstivo tempore. Trichodæ Solis magnitudo generalis est quasi apicis aciculæ vulgaris. Color subpellucidus alborem habet quasi margaritæ. Aquas plerumque puriores stagnantes incolit, et stipiti plantulæ alicujus aquaticæ affigitur.

Primo descriptum fuisse videtur hoc animalculum ab Eichorno in opere cui titulus "*Zugabe*," *&c.* A Müllero quoque descriptum et depictum est in præcellenti libro de animalculis quæ *Infusoria* dicuntur. In rarioribus habetur, mensibus Februario & Martio præcipue visum. Mense Februario anni millesimi septingentesimi nonagesimi octavi, speciei de qua nunc agitur plura specimina ipse egomet in frustula divulsi, quæ omnia fragmenta citius unius horæ spatio totidem perfecta fiebant animalcula. Ex

Trichodis

Trichodis integris una monoculum pediculum absorpserat, qui simul atque e carcere liberatus, aquas hilariter circumnatabat, illæsus, ut videbatur, et omnis incommodi expers.



THE

SUN TRICHODA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Animalcule inconspicuous to the naked eye, beset with hair.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Globular TRICHODA radiated on all sides.

Radiated TRICHODA.

Solar TRICHODA.

The animalcule which forms the subject of the present plate is not more remarkable for the singularity of its form than of its nature, and when accurately examined, will be found to exhibit phænomena equally surprising with the reproduction of the polype.

The whole body appears to consist of an uniform medullary substance, beset on all sides with very numerous transparent diverging rays or prickles, while a small hole in the centre of a papillary protuberance forms the mouth.

It is an animalcule of an extremely inactive nature, and occasionally remains for days together in the same situation, and without any visible motion, except

except a very obscure contraction on being irritated by any external object.

Notwithstanding this habitual torpidity, it is, apparently, of a predacious nature, and sometimes seizes on and swallows the smaller Monoculi, and especially that very small species the Monoculus Pediculus of Linnæus, which is occasionally found in its body. It is probable however that this infect remains a long time uninjured by the digestive powers of the animalcule; since, on opening a Trichoda which has thus confined a Monoculus for many hours, the insect appears unhurt, and, when liberated, swims about with the fame celerity as before its imprisonment.

If the Trichoda Sol be divided, or rather torn into several fragments by the point of a needle or other instrument, the several pieces, tho' at first of a very irregular form, will in the fpace of an hour or two affume the complete spherical figure of the animal before its division; the rays or spines appearing in their true proportion and situation; thus constituting so many distinct animalcules. This experiment seems to be very little influenced by the weather, since in the coldest part of winter it will be found to fucceed nearly as well as in the warmer months.

The general size of this curious animalcule is that of a pin's head, and its usual residence is in the clearer kind of stagnant waters, where it commonly attaches itfelf to the stem or fibres of fome of the smaller aquatic plants. Its color is a semitransparent pearly white. It appears to have been first de-

scribed

scribed by Eichorn in his work entitled "*Zugabe*" *&c.* Mr. Müller has alfo described and figured it in his excellent work on the Animalcula Infusoria. It is numbered among the rarer animalcules, and is chiefly to be found in the months of February and March.

In February 1798 I divided several of these animalcules in the manner above described; the respective fragments of each of which, in less than an hour's space, assumed their complete form. One specimen, before dilaceration, had enclosed a Monoculus, which was no sooner liberated than it swam about, apparently uninjured by its captor.

APIS LAPIDARIA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Os maxillis atque proboscide inflexa vaginis duabus bivalvibus.

Alæ planæ.

Aculeus feminis et neutris punctorius reconditus.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

APIS hirsuta atra, ano fulvo.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 960.

Bombylius maximus, totus niger, exceptis duobus extremis abdominis annulis rubris.

Raj. ins. p. 246.

Reaum. ins. 6. t. 1. f. 1-4.

Frisch. ins. 9. t. 25. f. 2.

Scop. carn. 813.

Apum Britannicarum e maximis est Apis lapidaria, cumque colores sortita sit sibi peculiares, a reliquis, primo visu, facillime possit discerni. Magnitudinis multa est diversitas; parvulaque nonnulla specimina (mascula fortasse) sæpe voluerunt auctores speciem ab hac revera separatam constituere. Nidus perelegans, constans e fibris muscorum majorum arcte inter se contextis, forma ovata, efficto

in

in latere rotundo foramine, in aggeribus sylvarum & viarum diverbiis situs, larvas continet nec non cibum, mel nempe rude, in frustula fusca et inæqualia huc illuc sparsum; hæc enim species nullas cellulas seu favos ex composito ordinatos construit. Larvæ in chrysalidas conversæ, singulæ in theca sua quasi ovata includuntur.

Notandum est, apes has admodum hirsutas ab Anglis vulgari nomine *Humble-Bees* designari; nec defuere qui in gravem errorem lapsi, a defectu aculei inditum fuisse iis hoc nomen opinati sunt.

R. N.

London Published Nov.r 1st 1800, by F.P. Nodder, Newman Street.

THE

ORANGE-TAILED BEE.

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GENERIC CHARACTER.

Mouth furnished with jaws and inflected proboscis with two bivalve sheaths.

Wings flat.

Sting concealed and exertile in the females and neuters.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Hairy black BEE, with orange-coloured tail.

The red-tailed Humble-BEE.

Great ORANGE-TAILED Garden-BEE.

The Apis lapidaria is one of the largest of the British bees, as well as the most remarkable in point of color, being at all times readily distinguishable from the rest of its congeners. It varies however very considerably in magnitude, and some specimens, (perhaps males) are of ſo comparatively small a size as to have been often considered and described as a distinct species. The nest constructed by this insect is of a very elegant appearance, being of an oval form, and composed of sprigs of the larger mosses,

very

very closely and neatly compacted together, a small round hole or entrance being left on one side. These nests are generally situated on dry shady banks in woods, lanes, &c. and contain the larvæ or young animals, together with their food, which consists of a coarse kind of honey of a brownish color, and disposed in somewhat irregular masses or heaps, this species not forming any angular cells or combs. The larvæ at the time of their change to a chrysalis are each enveloped in an oval case.

It may not be improper to add, that the Bees of this divifion in the genus, are popularly known by the title of Humble-Bees, and some authors, inconversant in natural history, have most erroneously imagined them, in consequence of the above name, to be destitute of a sting.

R. N.

London Published Nov.r 1st 1800, by F. P. Nodder, Newman Street.

PHALÆNA JUNONIA.

Character Genericus.

Antennæ setaceæ, a basi ad apicem sensim attenuatæ.

Alæ (sedentis) sæpius deflexæ, (volatu nocturno.)

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 808.

Character Specificus, &c.

Ph. (pavonia) pectinicornis elinguis, alis rotundatis griseo nebulosis subfasciatis, ocello nictitante subfenestrato.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 810.

Attaci.

Roes. ins. 4. t. 15. 17.
List. Goedart. t. 28.
Reaum. ins. 1. t. 47. 49.
Knorr. delic. t. c. 2. f. 2.
Seb. mus. 4. t. 60. f. 9. 14.

Lepidopterorum quæ in Europa generantur longe maxima Phalæna Junonia coloribus eleganter dispositis insignitur. Nullibi in Anglia reperitur; non raro autem in variis Galliæ, Germaniæ, & Italiæ

Italiæ partibus. Suspicatur sane Linnæus phalænam pavoniam minorem esse hujus de qua jam loquimur varietatem; sed quamvis fateamur simillima inter se esse hæc duo insecta, non possumus tamen nobis persuadere ad unam eandemque speciem debere referri. Ostenditur in tabulis vera phalænæ nec non larvæ pupæque magnitudo.

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R. N.

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THE

GREAT PEACOCK MOTH.

Generic Character.

Antennæ setaceous, gradually lessening from the base to the tip.

Wings (when sitting) generally deflected. (Flight nocturnal.)

Specific Character, &c.

GREAT PEACOCK-MOTH, with whitish-grey rounded wings, with dark and pale-brown transverse variegations, and large subfenestrated eye-shaped spot.

GREAT PEACOCK-MOTH.

Of all the European Lepidoptera this is by far the largest, as well as one of the moſt elegant in the disposition of its colors. It is not very uncommon in many parts of France, Germany, Italy, &c. but has never yet been discovered in our own country. Linnæus indeed imagines that the Phalæna pavonia minor, or Emperor Moth, is in reality a variety of the ſame animal; but tho' there exists the most striking

striking similarity in point of appearance, it is impossible to suppose a real identity of species. The great Phalæna pavonia, or Junonia, is represented on the annexed plates in its natural size, accompanied by its larva and pupa.

COLUMBA CORONATA.

Character Genericus.

Rostrum rectum, versus apicem descendens.
Nares oblongæ, membrana molli tumida semitectæ.
Lingua integra.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 279.

Character Specificus, &c.

COLUMBA orbitis nigris, crista erecta, corpore cærulescente, humeris ferrugineis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 282.

Phasianus cristatus Indicus.

Briss. av. 1. p. 279. t. 26.

Ob molem insolitam et quasi giganteam ad tribum gallinaceam potius quam columbinam referri debere hanc avem nonnullis physicis visum est. Characteres autem manifesti et dubio carentes fere primo visu verum genus evidenter denotant. In insulis Moluccis generatur Columba coronata, et in avibus elegantissimis proculdubio meretur numerari. Vocem emittit quasi palumbis, adeo tamen raucam et sonoram, ut subtimuisse dicantur nautæ quibus

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF VICTORIA

præfuit Dominus Bouganvillius, exaudito cantu gemibundo, in viis horridis et sylvestribus, ubi primo insederant ; suspicati strepitum seu ululatum esse hostilem indigenarum ferorum, bellum ex insidiis meditantem. In Europam viva sæpius nuper invecta est hæc avis, et in magno pretio habetur ab iis quibus curæ est rariora animalium genera colligere.

London Published Dec. 1st 1800 by F. P. Nodder, Newman Street.

THE

CROWNED PIGEON.

Generic Character.

Bill strait, descending towards the tip.

Nostrils oblong, half covered by a soft tumid membrane.

Tongue entire.

Specific Character, &c.

Blue-grey PIGEON, with large compressed upright crest, purple-brown shoulders with a white spot, and red eyes.

Great CROWNED PIGEON.

Edw. pl. 338.

Le Faisan couronné des Indes.

Buff. 2. p. 354. 542.
Pl. Enl. 118.

The gigantic size of this species, which is not far short of that of a Turkey, has caused some naturalists to place it rather among the gallinaceous tribe than in the genus Columba. Its characters are

 however

however so clearly and decisively marked as to declare at once its real and proper genus. It is undoubtedly one of the most elegant of birds, and is a native of some of the Molucca islands. Its voice resembles that of the wood-pigeon, but in so loud and hoarse a tone, that it is recorded of some of Mons. Bougainville's sailors, that they were greatly alarmed on hearing it for the first time, in the wild and unfrequented spots of some islands on which they landed; supposing it to have proceeded from the savage cries of hostile and concealed natives. This bird has frequently been brought alive into Europe, and is considered as one of the greatest ornaments of the Menagerie.

SPARUS CHRYSURUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Opercula squamata, inermia.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

SPARUS ruber, linea laterali aurata.

Bloch. ichth. 8. p. 25. t. 262.

Thoracici.

Aquas Brasilienses incolit formosissimus piscis in tabula depictus, longitudine, ut plurimum pedali vel sesquipedali.

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R.N.

London. Published Dec. 1st 1800 by F.P. Nodder, Newman Street.

THE

YELLOW-STRIPED SPARUS.

****

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Gill-covers scaly, unarmed.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Red SPARUS, with yellow lateral stripe and tail.

Der Goldschwantz.

La Queue d'Or.

The Yellow-tailed SPARUS.

This highly beautiful fish inhabits the waters of Brasil. Its general length is from twelve to eighteen inches.

PAPILIO PHORCAS.

****

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Antennæ apicem versus crassiores, sæpius clavato-capitatæ.

Alæ (sedentis) erectæ sursumque conniventes, (volatu diurno.)

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 744.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

PAPILIO niger, fascia supra viridi subtus pallidiore, alis posterioribus caudatis.

PAPILIO Doreus. P. alis fascia supra viridi, subtus alba.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 2239.
Fab. sp. ins. 2. p. 18.

PAPILIO PHORCAS.

Cram. 1. t. 2. f. B. C.

In Sierra Leona præcipue conspicitur Papilio Phorcas, inter pulchriores merito numerandus. Magnitudinem naturalem ostendit tabula.

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PHORCAS.

Generic Character.

Antennæ gradually thickening towards the end, terminating in a clavated tip.
Wings, when at rest, upright. Flight diurnal.

Specific Character.

Black Butterfly, with green band, paler beneath, the lower wings tailed.

This species, which may justly be numbered among the most elegant of its tribe, is chiefly found in Sierra Leona, and is represented on the plate in its natural size.

MUREX TRIBULUS.

VAR.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Animal Limax.

Testa univalvis, spiralis, exasperata suturis membranaceis.

Apertura desinens in canalem integrum, rectum seu subascendentem.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1213.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

MUREX TRIBULUS. M. testa ovata spinis setaceis trifariis, cauda elongata subulata recta similiter spinosa.

Lin. Syst. Nat. 1214.

VAR. spinis longissimis.

Quas genus *Murex* amplectitur numerosissimæ sunt species. His, ut plurimum, insignis est scabritie superficies, nunc in longas spinas excurrens, nunc in processus quosdam crispatos seu quasi foliatos. Testam de qua jam agitur rarissimam alit mare Indicum et Atlanticum. Variant specimina quoad colorem, nec non rostri et spinarum longitudinem.

London Published Dec 1st 1801 by F. P. Nodder Newman Street.

THE

THORNY MUREX.

VAR.

✤✤✤✤✤✤✤✤✤✤✤✤✤✤✤✤✤✤✤✤

Generic Character.

Animal allied to a Slug.

Shell univalve, spiral, roughened with membranaceous sutures.

Aperture ending in a strait or subascending channel.

Specieic Character, &c.

Whitish MUREX, with a triple row of setaceous spines, and long beak with similar spines.

Var. With extremely long spines.

The Thorny Woodcock.

The genus Murex, of which the species are extremely numerous, is distinguished, in general, by a peculiar roughness of surface, which either runs out into long spines, or into processes more or less crisped or foliated. The very rare shell exhibited on the present plate is principally found in the Indian and American seas, and varies as to color and length of the beak and spines.

BUCCO MAYNANENSIS.

Character Genericus.

Rostrum cultratum, lateraliter compressum, apice utrinque emarginato, incurvato; rictu infra oculos protenso.

Nares pennis recumbentibus obtectæ.

Pedes scansorii.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 168.

Character Specificus, &c.

BUCCO viridis, capite gulaque rubris, cæruleo marginatis, jugulo et pectore flavo, abdominis macula rubra.

Lath. ind. orn. p. 203.

BUCCO MAYNANENSIS.

Briss. 4. p. 102.

BUCCO elegans.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 406.

In Americæ australis partibus calidioribus generatur pulcherrima hæc avis. Nitore & varietate colorum plerisque antecellit congeneribus, quarum nonnullis obtigit non splendidus, sed paulo obscurior vestitus.

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R.N. London Published [illegible] by F. P. Nodder Newman Street.

THE

MAYNA BARBET.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Bill wedge-shaped, laterally compressed, incurvated at the tip and emarginated on each side: the rictus or gape extending beyond the eyes.

Nostrils covered with recumbent feathers.

Feet scansorial.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Green BARBET, with the head and throat red, bounded by blue; the breast yellow, and a red spot on the abdomen.

Le beau Tamatia.

Buff. ois. 7. p. 98.

Barbu de Maynas.

Pl. enl. 830.

Beautiful BARBET.

Lath. syn. 2. p. 498.

This beautiful bird is a native of the hotter parts of South America, and in splendor and variety of colors excels most of its congeners, some of which are rather obscure in their plumage.

MACROURUS RUPESTRIS.

Character Genericus.

Cauda attenuata.

Bloch. ichth. 5. p. 122.

Character Specificus, &c.

MACROURUS cauda sensim attenuata.

MACROURUS rupestris.

Bloch. ichth. 5. p. 123. t. 177.

Thoracici.

Coryphæna rupestris. C. dorso dipterygio, pinnæ dorsalis primæ radio primo retro-dentato.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 1195.

Coryphænoides rupestris.

Gunner. act. nidr. 3. p. 43. t. 3. f. 1.

Novum hoc genus, a celeberrimo Blochio institutum, unicam continet speciem maria arctica incolentem, crescentemque in longitudinem bipedalem seu tripedalem. A Linnæo *Coryphænis* annumeratum est.

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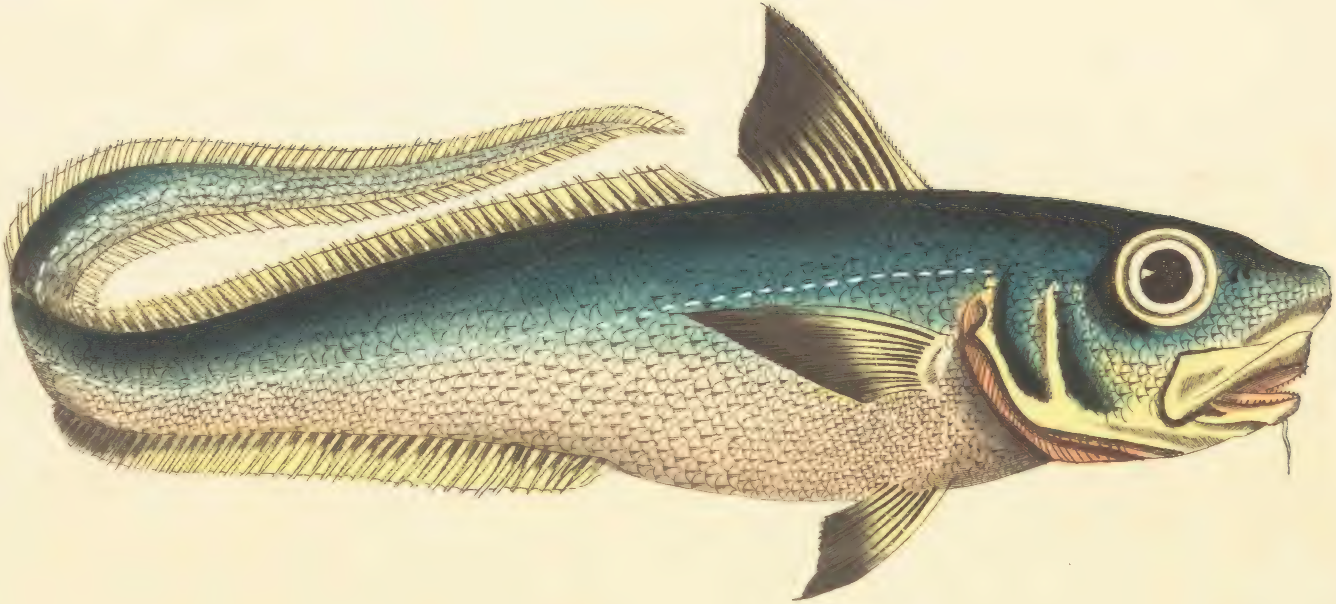

THE

ROCK MACROURUS.

Generic Character.

Tail gradually attenuated.

Specific Character, &c.

MACROURUS with very large eyes and gradually attenuated tail.

Der Berglachs.

Bloch. ichth. t. 177.

The genus Macrourus, first instituted by Dr. Bloch, contains only one species, which is a native of the Northern seas, and grows to the length of two, and sometimes three feet. In the arrangement of Linnæus it was considered as a species of Coryphæna.

LIBELLULA GRANDIS.

Character Genericus.

Os maxillosum : maxillis pluribus.
Antennæ thorace breviores.
Alæ extensæ.
Cauda (maris) hamoso-forcipata.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 901.

Character Specificus, &c.

LIBELLULA thorace lineis quatuor flavis, corpore variegato.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 2675.

LIBELLULA GRANDIS. L. alis glaucescentibus, thorace lineis quatuor flavis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 903.
Reaum. ins. 6. t. 35. f. 3.
Roes. ins. 2. *aquat.* 2. t. 2. 3.

Abunde probat pulcherrima et splendidissima hæc Libellula, quam longe inter se discrepant in eodem animalculo larvæ & insecti perfecti forma atque indoles. Ova, quæ dum aquas prætervolat, deponere solet parens, imum petunt, et certo temporis spatio excluduntur larvæ, quæ adultæ repræsentantur in tabula; pupa seu chrysalide nihil a larva differente, nisi

nisi quod appareant alarum principia, brevibus thecis super tergum inclusa. Voracissima larvarum gula insectorum imbecilliorum plurimis mortem infert; ad hoc enim donantur instrumento apprime idoneo, forcipis vice fungente, geniculato, quod quiescentibus super os retrahitur, ad prædam autem captandam subito in longinquum projicitur. Cum in aquis vixerit larva duos circiter annos, stipite plantæ alicujus aquaticæ inscenso, solis calore gradatim diffringitur cutis, et prorepit insectum plene formatum; relictis in caule exuviis quasi illæsis et vulneris expertibus.

Cum primum e carcere liberatur, alæ teneræ in parvum spatium contrahuntur; elapsa autem quasi semihora ad summum expansis, tentat Libellula aeris nisus; ex illo tempore si in aquis nuperrime relictis diutius fuerit immersa, non minus mortem subitura, quam antea esset larva per idem tempus aeri exposita.

Libellulæ insecta imbecilliora voraciter prædantur volatu rapidissimo. Mira quoque oculi conformatio, cujus cornea seu tunica exterior in lenticularum æque convexarum millia multa dividitur, clarius cernitur in hoc insecto quam in aliis.

Species quam depinximus, e maximis est Libellularum Europæarum, et per Angliam vulgata. Iconem elegantem et fidelem ex Roeselii opere cui titulus *Insecten Belustigung* qua præstantiorem exprimere desperavimus, imitari et in nostram tabellam transferre non dubitavimus.

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London, Published [illegible] 1st 1800, by F. P. Nodder, Newman Street.

THE

GREAT LIBELLULA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Mouth consisting of several mandibles.
Antennæ very slender, filiform, shorter than the thorax.
Wings spreading.
Abdomen lengthened.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Long-Bodied variegated LIBELLULA, with four yellow lines on the thorax.
The variegated LIBELLULA.
GREAT LIBELLULA or Dragon-Fly.

This most beautiful and brilliant insect affords a singular instance of the wonderful diversity of form and manners between the larva and the complete state of one and the same animal. The eggs deposited by the parent insect while it hovers over the waters it frequents, sink to the bottom, and after a certain space, hatch into larvæ, which, when arrived at full growth, are of the figure represented on the annexed plate; the pupa or chrysalis itself differing in no other respect from the larva, than in shewing the rudiments of the future wings, which are enveloped in short cases or processes on the back of the animal. The larvæ are remarkably voracious, and destroy great multitudes of the weaker water-insects, being furnished with a formidable apparatus for seizing their prey, so constructed as to fold over the

the face when at rest, and to be suddenly thrown forwards to a considerable extent when in action. After having remained about two years in this state, the animal ascends the stem of some water-plant, and sitting some time in the sunshine, gives birth to the insect in its perfect or ultimate form, which gradually disengages itself from the skin of the chrysalis, leaving it in its former appearance on the stem. At the period of its first exclusion, the wings, which are then very weak and tender, are complicated into a very short compass; but in about the space of half an hour they become expanded to their full dimensions, and the animal at once commences an inhabitant of the air, and would be as effectually destroyed by a continued submersion under water, as the larva would before have been by exposure to the air.

The Libellulæ in their complete state prey on the smaller insects, and are remarkable for the vigour and celerity of their flight. They also exhibit with greater clearness, and on a larger scale than any other insects, the wonderful structure of the eye, the cornea or exterior coat of which is composed of many thousands of hexagonal, double-convex lenses or segments.

The species here represented is one of the largest of the European Libellulæ, and is very common in our own country. It has been so elegantly and accurately exhibited by Roesel in his *Insecten Belustigung* that it would be in vain to attempt a more expressive representation; for which reason the figures on the present plate are copied from that excellent publication.

CANCER NORVEGICUS.

Character Genericus.

Pedes octo, (rarius sex aut decem;) insuper manus duæ chelatæ.

Palpi sex inæquales.

Oculi duo distantes, plurimis pedunculati; elongati, mobiles.

Mandibula cornea, crassa.

Labium triplex.

Cauda articulata, inermis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 2963.

Character Specificus, &c.

CANCER thorace antrorsum aculeato, manibus prismaticis, angulis spinosis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1053.

Astacus Norwegicus.

Degeer. ins. 7. p. 398. t. 24. f. 1.

Seb. mus. 3. t. 21. f. 3.

Astacum vulgarem magnitudine fere æquat Cancer Norvegicus, in mari arctico præcipue repertus.

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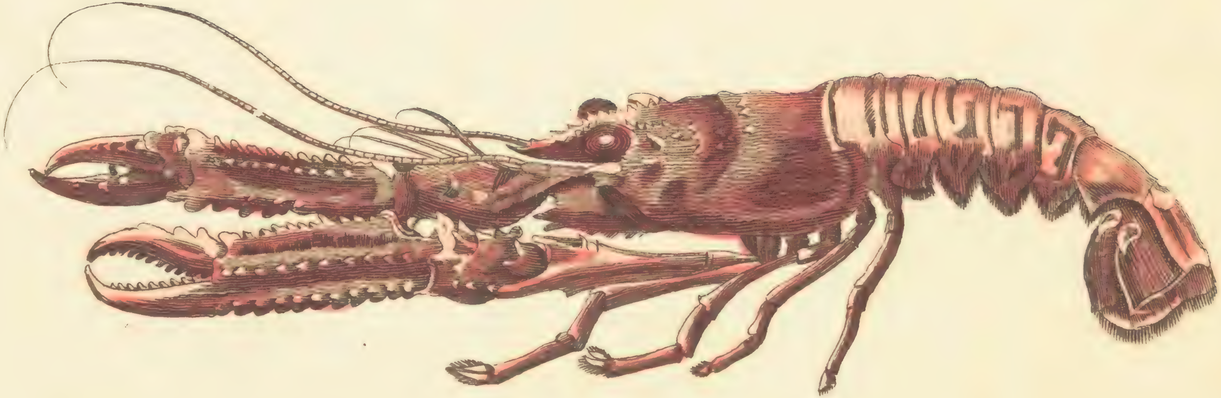


London, Published Jan'y 1 1801, by F. P. Nodder, Newman Street.

THE

NORWAY LOBSTER.

Generic Character.

Legs generally eight, (in some species six or ten,) besides two claspers or chelated arms.

Feelers six, unequal.

Eyes two, commonly distant; footstalked, moveable.

Tail articulated, unarmed.

Specific Character, &c.

Long-bodied CANCER, with the thorax aculeated forwards, and prismatic arms with the angles spiny.

NORWAY LOBSTER.

Br. zool. 4. p. 12. f. 24.

This species is nearly equal in size to the common Lobster, and is principally found in the Northern ocean.

THE

BLACK-CAPPED KINGFISHER.

Generic Character.

Bill trigonal, thick, strait, long.
Tongue fleshy, very short, flat, sharp-pointed.
Feet, in most species, gressorial.

Specific Character, &c.

Violet-blue KINGFISHER, with white breast and collar, rufous abdomen, and black head shoulders and wing-tips.

BLACK-CAPPED KINGFISHER.

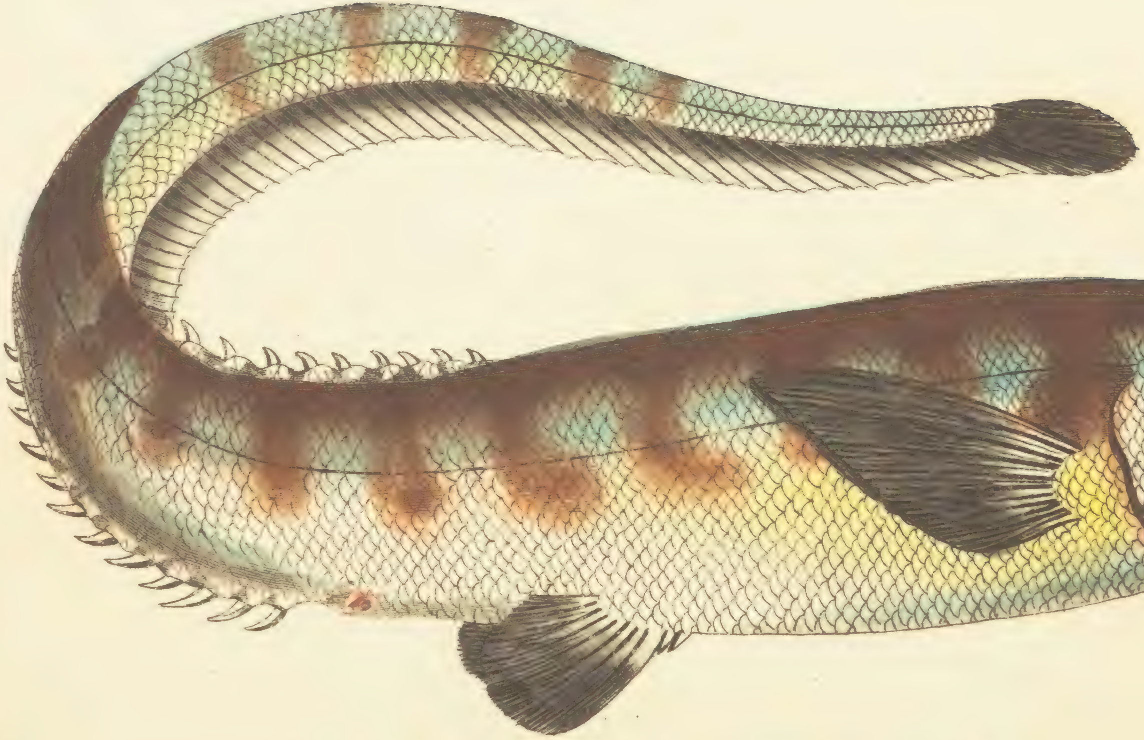
Lath. syn. 1. p. 624.

Martin-pêcheur de la Chine.

Pl. enl. 673.

The black-capped Kingfisher may justly be considered as one of the most beautiful of the Chinese birds. It is represented on the plate of half the natural size.

466



R.N.

London. Published Feb. 1st 1801 by F. P. Nodder, Newman Street.

THE

NASAL NOTOCANTHUS.

****

Generic Character.

Short *prickles* along the back.

Specific Character, &c.

NOTOCANTHUS with nose-like snout.

Indian NOTOCANTHUS.

Der Stachelrucken.

Bloch. ichth. 12. p. 113. pl. 431.

The genus *Acanthonotus* or Notacanthus is one of the many new genera instituted by Dr. Bloch. It contains but one species, which is a native of the Indian seas? and is represented of half its natural size on the annexed plate. The particular history and manners of this fish are entirely unknown.

BUCCINUM TUBEROSUM.

Character Genericus.

Animal Limax.

Testa univalvis, spiralis, gibbosa.

Apertura ovata, desinens in canaliculum (s. retusam lacunam) dextrum, cauda retusum.

Labium interius explanatum.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1196.

Character Specificus, &c.

BUCCINUM testa cingulis duobus tuberculosis, cauda recurva.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1198.

Gualt. test. t. 41. f. A.

Seb. mus. 3. t. 73. f. 5——15.

Knorr. Vergn. 3. t. 10. f. 1. 2.

In Oceano Americano præcipue innascitur Buccinum tuberosum, magnitudine et coloribus varians, et interdum fere in pedalem crescens longitudinem.

R.N.

London Published Feby 1st 1801 by F. P. Nodder Newman Street.

TUBEROUS BUCCINUM.

Generic Character.

Animal allied to a Slug.

Shell univalve, spiral, gibbous.

Aperture ovate, ending in a channel pointing towards the right.

Interior Lip expanded.

Specific Character, &c.

Pale BUCCINUM with rufous and dusky variegations, two rows of tubercles, and recurved tip.

Knobbed BUCCINUM,

The shell here represented is a native of the American seas, and varies greatly both in size and colors, sometimes measuring almost twelve inches in length.

PHALÆNA LECTRIX.

Character Genericus.

Antennæ a basi ad apicem sensim attenuatæ.
Lingua spiralis.
Maxillæ nullæ.
Clypeus (plurimis) corneus brevis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 2400.

Character Specificus, &c.

PHALÆNA (Noctua) spirilinguis, alis nigris, maculis cæruleis flavis albisque, inferioribus rubro alboque maculatis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 834.

PHALÆNA (Bombyx) LECTRIX.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 2442.

Sinam incolit rarissimum insectum Phalæna Lectrix. In Museo Leveriano asservatur eximium specimen unde delineata est hæc nostra figura.

LECTRIX.

****

Generic Character.

Antennæ setaceous, gradually lessening from the base to the tip.

Wings (when sitting) commonly deflected. (Flight nocturnal.)

Specific Character, &c.

Moth with black wings, the upper variegated with blue, yellow, and white spots, the lower with red and white.

Edw. pl. 318.

Donov. Chin. Ins.

That extremely rare insect the Phalæna Lectrix is a native of China. The beautiful specimen here represented is preserved in the Leverian Museum.

MYCTERIA AMERICANA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum subascendens, acutum, mandibula superiore triquetra.
Frons calva.
Nares lineares.
Pedes tetradactyli.

Lath. ind. orn. p. 670.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

MYCTERIA alba, remigibus rectricibusque nigro-purpurascentibus.

Lath. ind. orn. p. 670.

MYCTERIA AMERICANA.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 232.

Ciconia brasiliensis.

Briss. av. 5. p. 371.

Mycteria Americana, quam unicam speciem continere genus non ita pridem opinati sunt physici, Americæ australis loca incolit paludosa, et eodem fere vivendi modo utitur quo ardeæ. Magnitudine ciconiam longe exuperat: immo reperta sunt speci-

mina parum ab ipso struthione distantia. Auctum nuperrime est genus novis duabus speciebus, quarum altera ex Australasia in Angliam, altera ex India illata est.

R.N.

THE

AMERICAN JABIRU.

Generic Character.

Bill subascendant, sharp, with the upper mandible triquetrous.

Front bare.

Nostrils linear.

Feet tetradactylous.

Specific Character, &c.

White JABIRU with black wing-feathers and tail.

Great AMERICAN JABIRU.

The American Jabiru, till lately the only species known, is a native of South America, frequenting marshy places, and feeding in the general manner of the Heron tribe. Its size considerably exceeds that of a Stork, and indeed in some specimens almost approaches to that of the Ostrich. This genus has been lately increased by a new species from Australasia, as well as by another from India.

POLYNEMUS PARADISEUS.

Character Genericus.

Radii filiformes liberi jugulares.

Bloch. ichth. 12. p. 15.

PISCES ABDOMINALES.

Character Specificus, &c.

POLYNEMUS radiis liberis septem jugularibus, pinna caudæ bifurca.

Bloch. ichth. 12. p. 20.

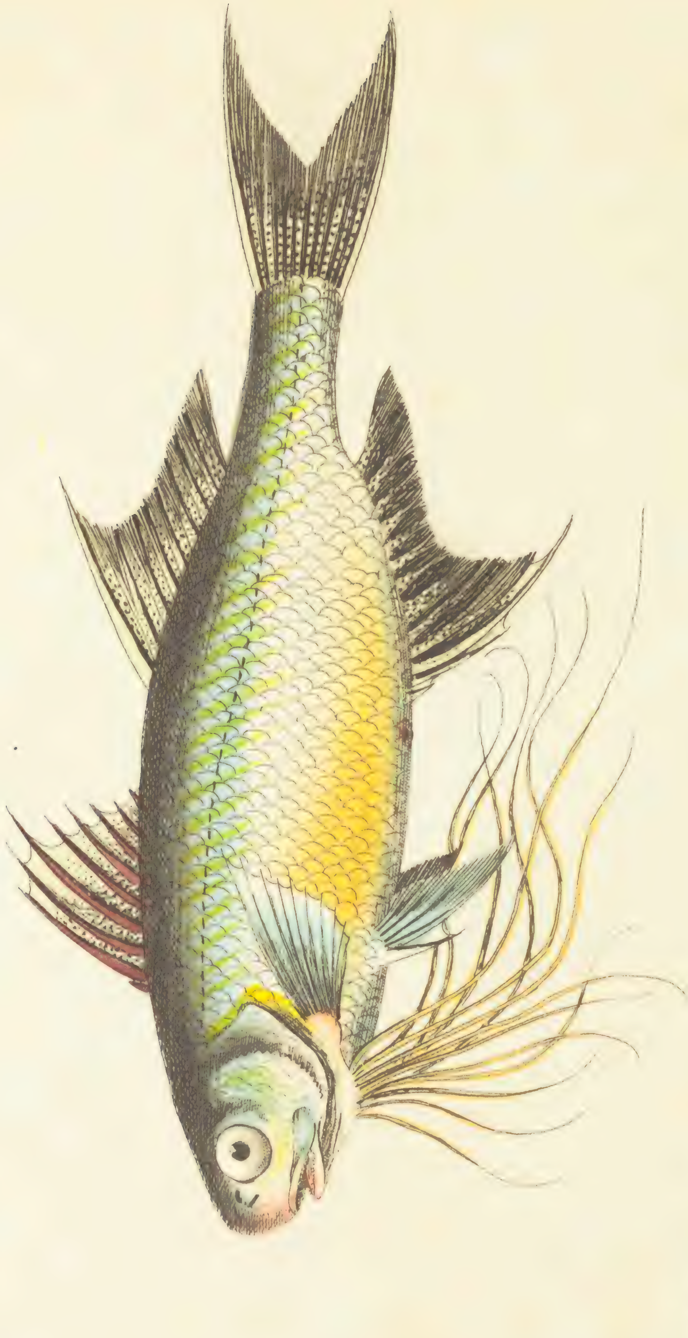
POLYNEMUS digitis septem, cauda bifida.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 522.

Piscis *Paradisæa.*

Edw. t. 208.

Maria Americana incolit Polynemus paradiseus, magnitudine dimidiata in tabula depictus.



THE

PARADISE POLYNEMUS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Loose radii or filaments proceeding from each side of the throat.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

POLYNEMUS with seven loose filaments on each side the throat, and forked tail.

The Paradise-Fish.

Der Paradies-fisch.

Bloch. pl. 402.

The Mango-Fish.

Edw. pl. 208.

Le Poisson de Paradis.

Bonaterre encycl. ichth. p. 182.

This fish is a native of the American seas, and is represented on the plate of about half its natural size.

LIBELLULA DEPRESSA.

****

Character Genericus.

Os maxillosum: maxillis pluribus.

Antennæ thorace breviores.

Alæ extensæ.

Cauda (maris) forcipata.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 901.

Character Specificus, &c.

LIBELLULA abdomine depresso, maris cæruleo, feminæ flavo.

LIBELLULA alis omnibus basi nigricantibus, thorace lineis duabus flavis, abdomine lanceolato, lateribus flavescente.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 902.

Roes. 2. t. 6. 7.

Edw. av. t. 333.

Formosæ hujus Libellulæ, cui eadem fere est indoles et vivendi ratio ac reliquis congeneribus, discrepant adeo colores in mari et femina, ut ad speciei distinctionem forma præcipue valeat. Mari est corpus læte cæruleum, maculis in marginibus fuscis; feminæ splendide flavum, maculis iisdem quibus mas conspersum. Non aliter quam *Libellula grandis*, rivos locaque aquosa celerrime prætervolat, sub finem æstatis præcipue conspecta.

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THE

DEPRESSED LIBELLULA.

Generic Character.

Mouth consisting of several mandibles.

Antennæ very slender, filiform, shorter than the thorax.

Wings spreading.

Abdomen lengthened.

Specific Character, &c.

Flat-Bodied LIBELLULA; that of the male blue, of the female yellow.

The Flat-Bodied Dragon-Fly.

This beautiful insect, the general manners or habits of which resemble those of its congeners, is of so different a colour in the different sexes, that the shape is the chief criterion of the species. The body of the male is of a bright blue, with brown marginal variegations, while that of the female, on the contrary, is of a bright yellow, with similar marginal markings. Like the Libellula grandis, this species is principally seen towards the decline of summer, and flies with great rapidity about the neighbourhood of brooks and stagnant waters.

PAPILIO PERSEUS.

****

Character Genericus.

Antennæ apicem versus crassiores, sæpius clavato-capitatæ.

Alæ (sedentis) erectæ sursumque conniventes, (volatu diurno.)

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 774.

Character Specificus, &c.

PAPILIO alis pallide cæruleis apice atris ferrugineo maculatis, subtus undatis: ocellis tribus quatuorque.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 2245.
Fab. sp. ins. 2. p. 24.
Eq. Achiv.

Seb. mus. 4. t. 17. f. 13. 14. & t. 18. f. 15. 16.
Cram. pap. 6. t. 71. f. a. b.

Inter papiliones Americanos eminet P. Perseus, cujus veram magnitudinem ostendit tabula. In Americæ Australis regionibus calidioribus præcipue conspicitur.

172

R.N.

London Published March 1st 1801, by F. P. Nodder, Newman Street.

PERSEUS.

Generic Character.

Antennæ thickening towards the upper part, and generally terminating in a clavated tip.
Wings (when sitting) erect, and meeting upwards. (*Flight* diurnal.)

Specific Character, &c.

BUTTERFLY with pale-blue glossy wings, blackish and spotted with ferruginous towards the edges: beneath undulated and marked with two or three ocellated spots.

Seb. 4. t. 17. 18.

Cram. 6. t. 71. A. B.

The Papilio Perseus may be considered as one of the most elegant of the American Butterflies. It is represented on the plate in its natural size, and is principally found in the hotter regions of South America.

ORIOLUS MELANOCEPHALUS.

****

Character Genericus.

Rostrum conicum, convexum, acutissimum, rectum: mandibula superiore paulo longiore, obsolete emarginata.

Lingua bifida, acuta.

Pedes ambulatorii.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 160.

Character Specificus, &c.

ORIOLUS luteus, capite remigibus apicibusque rectricum intermediarum nigris.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 160.

Sturnus luteolus.

Lin. Syst. Nat. ed. 10. p. 167.

ORIOLUS Bengalensis.

Briss. 2. p. 329.

In India, Sina, variisque partibus orientalibus, nec non in Africa innascitur Oriolus melanocephalus. In tabula ostenditur magnitudine naturali saltem dimidiata.

H

R.N.

London Published April 1st 1801 by F.P. Nodder Newman Street.

BLACK-HEADED ORIOLE.

Generic Character.

Bill conic, convex, very sharp-pointed, strait: the upper mandible rather longer than the lower, and slightly emarginated.
Tongue bifid, sharp-pointed.
Feet formed for walking.

Specific Character, &c.

Yellow ORIOLE, with the head, remiges, and tips of the middle tail-feathers black.

Le Loriot de la Chine.

Buff. 3. p. 262.

BLACK-HEADED Indian Icterus.

Edw. pl. 77.

The Oriolus melanocephalus is a native of India, China, and many other parts of the East Indies, as well as of some parts of Africa. The plate represents it about half the natural size or rather smaller.

CHÆTODON TRICOLOR.

Character Genericus.

Dentes setacei : corpus pictum.

Bloch. ichth. 6. p. 35.

Character Specificus, &c.

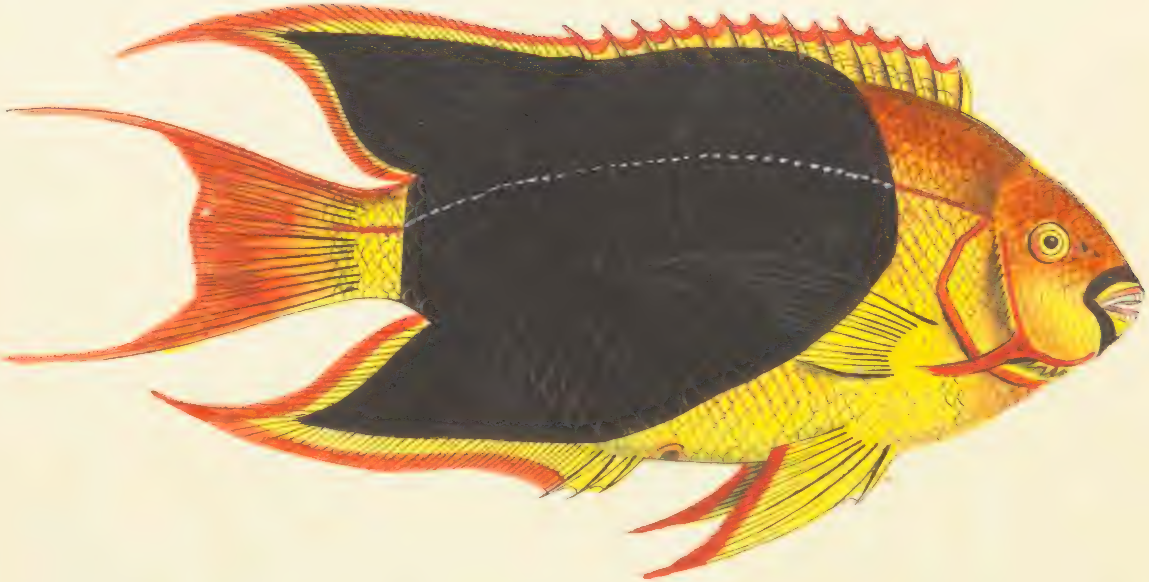
CHÆTODON antice flavus, postice niger, cauda marginibusque pinnarum rubris.

CHÆTODON TRICOLOR.

Bloch. ichth. 12. p. 97. t. 425.

Americana est mirabilis hæc species, primusque eam descripsisse videtur celeberrimus Blochius. Crescere solet in longitudinem plus pedalem.

171



London Published April 1st 180. by F. P. Nodder. Newman Street.

TRICOLOR CHÆTODON.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Teeth setaceous. Body varied or banded.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Yellow CHÆTODON, with the hind part black; the tail and fins bordered with red.

The TRICOLOR or triple-coloured CHÆTODON.

This highly singular species, which grows to the length of a foot or more, is a native of the American seas, and seems to have been first described in the work of Dr. Bloch.

ASTERIAS TOREUMA.

****

Character Genericus.

Corpus depressum, subtus sulcatum ; crusta coriacea tentaculis muricata.

Os centrale quinquevalve.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 3160.

Character Specificus, &c.

ASTERIAS granulata, radiis quinque obtusis margine articulato-tuberculatis.

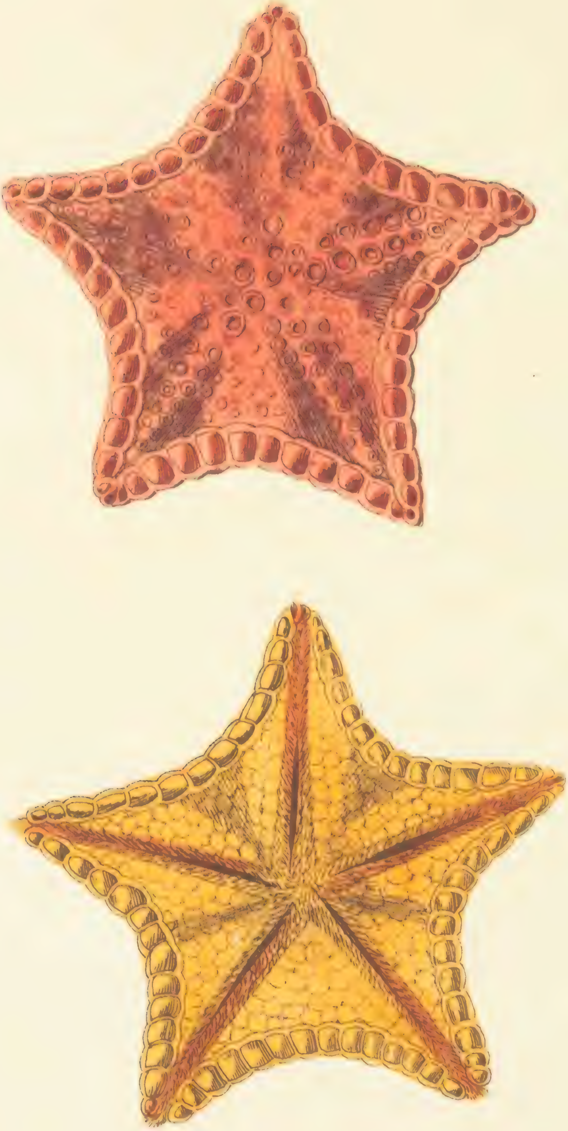
Stella marina Artocreas.

Seb. 3. t. 6. f. 5—10.

Link. t. 23. f. 37. t. 24. f. 39. t. 37. f. 45.

Asteriarum omnium quas adhuc novimus nulla videtur magis esse coelata et quasi artificis manu e ligno elaborata, quam illa quæ in tabula ostenditur. In maribus Indicis generatur, diversa magnitudine, diametro interdum unciali, interdum sexunciali. Color rubeo-pallet, subtus flavescens seu fere albicans.

475



SW

CARVED ASTERIAS.

Generic Character.

Body depressed, coriaceous, roughened with small tentacula above.

Mouth beneath, central, quinquevalvular.

Specific Character.

Granulated ASTERIAS, with five obtuse rays articulated with tubercles on the margin.

Of all the Asteriæ yet known, the present is one which has most the aspect of an elaborate artificial composition; appearing as if curiously carved on wood. It is a native of the Indian seas, and is found of various sizes, from an inch to six inches in diameter. Its colour is pale red, yellowish or whitish beneath.

LIBELLULA VIRGO.

Character Genericus.

Os maxillosum; maxillis pluribus.
Antennæ thorace breviores.
Alæ extensæ.
Cauda (maris) hamoso-forcipata.

Character Specificus, &c.

LIBELLULA viridi-cærulea, alis hyalinis fascia lata nigra.

LIBELLULA VIRGO. L. alis erectis coloratis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 904.

Roes. 2. t. 9.

Libellula Virgo, qua species nulla Anglicana vulgatior, matutino tempore, per æstatem prætervolat, ut plurimum, rivulos et loca aquosa. Corporis color generalis est cæruleo-viridis saturatior; alis magnam in medio habentibus maculam seu aream ovatam nigro-cærulescentem. Variant tamen hujus speciei colores magis quam aliarum; interdum enim alæ maculis omnino carent, interdum penitus nigræ sunt; corpore quoque vel viridi-aureo, vel lucido-cæruleo, vel etiam fusco.

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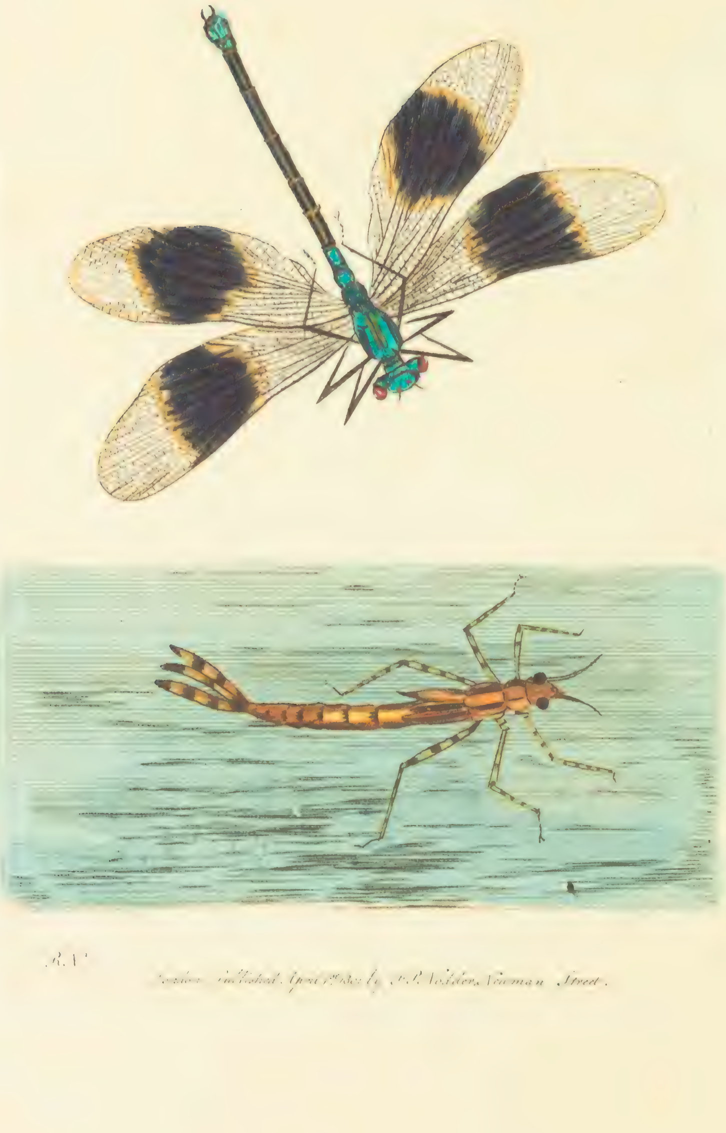

R.N.

London Publish'd April 1st 1800 by F. P. Nodder, Newman Street.

BLACK-WINGED LIBELLULA.

****

Generic Character.

Mouth consisting of several mandibles.

Antennæ very slender, filiform, shorter than thorax.

Wings spreading.

Abdomen lengthened.

Specific Character, &c.

Blue-Green LIBELLULA, with a broad black band across the wings.

Black-winged Dragon-Fly.

Banded LIBELLULA.

The Libellula Virgo, one of the most common species in this country, is generally seen flying, during the morning hours, about the banks of rivulets, or stagnant waters. The general colour of the body is deep blue-green, while the wings are marked in the middle by a very large patch or area of blueish-black. The insect varies however in point of colour more than any other species, and is sometimes seen with the wings perfectly plain or unmarked, and sometimes, on the contrary, entirely blue-black: the tinge of the body also varies in a similar manner, being either bright golden-green, deep lucid blue, or even sometimes brown.

London Published May 1st 1801 by F. P. Nodder, Newman Street

CAYENNE OWL.

Generic Character.

Bill crooked, without cere.
Nostrils covered with recumbent bristly feathers.
Head large ; Ears and Eyes large.
Tongue bifid.

Specific Character, &c.

Rufous OWL, with numerous, brown, transverse, linear undulations, and yellow eyes.

Chat-huant de Cayenne.

Buff. ois. 1. p. 391.
Pl. Enl. 442.

CAYENNE OWL.

Lath. syn. 1. p. 146.

This elegant species appears to have been first described by the Count de Buffon. It is a native of Cayenne, and is about the size of the common white or barn owl. The plate, of course, represents it as considerably diminished from its natural magnitude.

MUREX TRITONIS.

Character Genericus.

Animal Limax.

Testa univalvis, spiralis, exasperata suturis membranaceis.

Apertura desinens in canalem integrum, rectum seu subascendentem.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1213.

Character Specificus, &c.

MUREX testa ventricosa oblonga lævi, anfractibus rotundatis, apertura dentata, cauda brevi.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1222.

Buccinum TRITONIS.

Rumph. mus. t. 28. f. B.

Magnificam hanc concham, magnitudine interdum fere sesquipedali, generant præcipue maria Indica. Corniformis cum sit, convertere eam dicuntur pastores Asiatici et Africani in tubam pecuariam; barbaræque nonnullæ gentes in bellicam. Mihi sane persuasissimum est hanc ipsam testam in animo habuisse Ovidium, qui, simul atque audita sit grandisona Tritonis buccina, maris iram coercitam et immanes diluvii aquas recedentes cecinerit.

Jupiter

Jupiter ut liquidis stagnare paludibus orbem,
Et superesse videt de tot modo millibus unum;
Et superesse videt de tot modo millibus unam,
Innocuos ambos, cultores numinis ambos;
Nubila disjecit: nimbisque Aquilone remotis,
Et coelo terras ostendit, et æthera terris.
Nec maris ira manet: positoque tricuspide telo
Mulcet aquas rector pelagi: supraque profundum
Extantem, atque humeros innato murice tectum
Caeruleum Tritona vocat; conchæque sonaci
Inspirare jubet; fluctusque et flumina signo
Jam revocare dato. Cava buccina sumitur illi
Tortilis, in latum quæ turbine crescit ab imo:
Buccina, quæ medio concepit ut aëra ponto,
Littora voce replet sub utroque jacentia Phoebo.
Tum quoque, ut ora Dei madida rorantia barba
Contigit, et cecinit jussos inflata receptus,
Omnibus audita est telluris et æquoris undis:
Et quibus est undis audita, coercuit omnes.
Jam mare littus habet: plenos capit alveus amnes:
Flumina subsidunt: colles exire videntur.
Surgit humus: crescunt loca decrescentibus undis."

Color illi generalis est albidus seu albo-flavescens, zonis transversis plus minus fuscis, ferrugineis, seu nigricantibus undulatus. Variant enim hujus nec non plerarumque concharum colores ob ætatem, et aliis multis de causis.

R. N.

London Published May 1st 1801, by F. P. Nodder, Newman Street.

THE

TRITONIAN MUREX.

Generic Character.

Animal allied to a Slug.

Shell univalve, spiral, roughened with membranaceous sutures.

Aperture ending in a strait or subascending channel.

Specific Character, &c.

MUREX with large, oblong, smooth, whitish shell, with transverse ferruginous undulations, toothed aperture, and short top.

The Sea Trumpet, or great clouded MUREX.

Triton's Trumpet.

This superb shell, which is sometimes seen of near a foot and a half in length, is principally found in the Indian seas. From its peculiar form it is well adapted for the purpose of a horn or trumpet, and is said to be often used as such by the African and Asiatic shepherds. It is said to be occasionally used as a military trumpet among barbarous nations. We may also conclude it to have been the shell intended by

by Ovid in his description of the retiring of the waters of the deluge on the sound of the trumpet of Triton.

But when th' all-powerful ruler of the sky
Saw earth in one wide waste of waters lie,
While late of all its peopled realms contain'd
One only pair of human race remain'd,
Innocuous both, resign'd to Heav'n's decree,
Celestial pity touch'd the Deity.
At his command, by winds resistless driv'n,
Dispersing clouds to earth unveil the heav'n:
And Neptune bids blue Triton sound amain
His powerful trump, and bind the waves again.
The sea-born herald at the call appears;
High o'er the surge his scaly shoulders rears;
And while the foaming billows round him swell
Grasps with his bearded lip the spiral shell.
With such a blast the sounding conch he blew
O'er all the globe at once the thrilling signal flew.
Back to their ancient bounds, from pole to pole
Th' alarmed seas in refluent circles roll:
The hills emerge; the woods their branches shew;
And earth restor'd peeps slowly from below.

This shell is generally of a whitish or yellowish colour, richly variegated with deep and pale ferruginous, brown, and blackish, transverse undulations; varying, like all other shells in the intensity and beauty of its colours, according to age or other circumstances.

PERCA GUTTATA.

****

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Squamæ duræ, asperæ.
Opercula spinosa.

Bloch. ichth. 2. p. 56.
Thoracici.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

PERCA rubra guttis rubris.

Bloch. ichth. 9. p. 78. t. 312.

PERCA pinnis dorsalibus unitis, cauda integra, corpore punctis sanguineis adsperso.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 485.

Gugupuguacu.

Catesb. 2. p. 14. t. 14.

Perca guttata, quam satis abundanter alunt maria Americana, in cibis est laudatioribus; perca communi Europea seu fluviatili fere duplo major. Color communis pulcherrime rubet, maculis plurimis obscurioribus conspersus.

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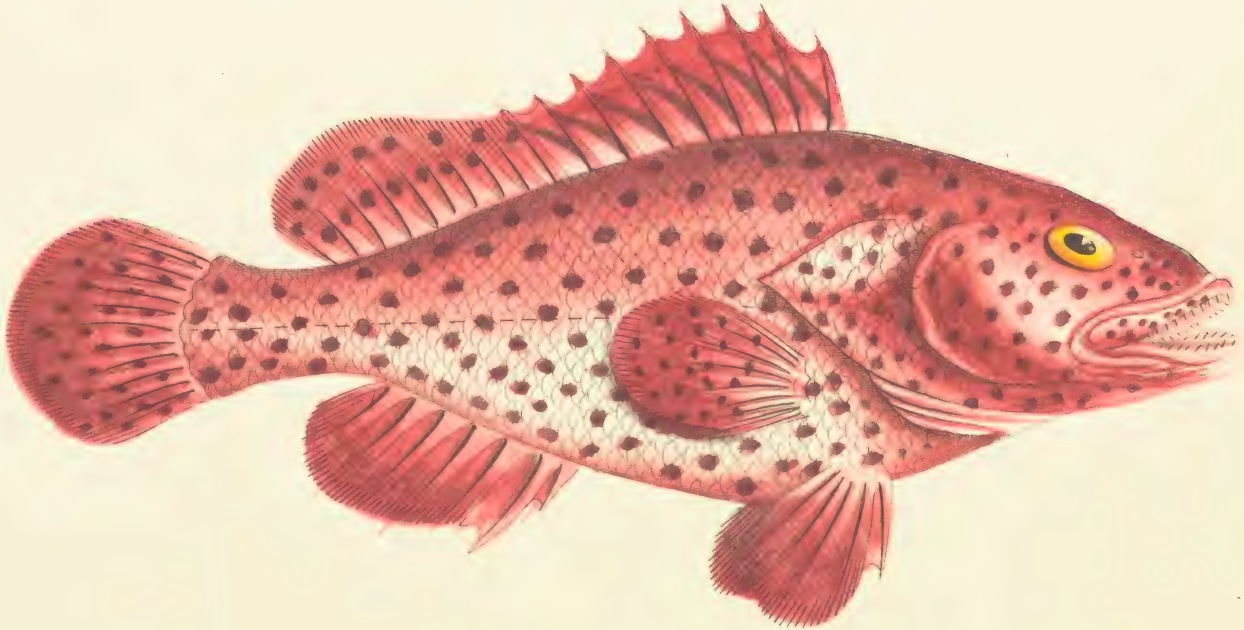

London Published May 1st 1801 by F. P. Nodder, Newman Street.

THE

SANGUINE PERCH.

Generic Character.

Gill-Covers spiny.
Scales hard and rough.

Specific Character, &c.

Red PERCH, with numerous deep-red spots.

The Hind.
Catesb. Car. 2. p. 14. pl. 14.

La Sanguinolente.
Bonaterre Encycl. Ichth. p. 130.

The Hind, or red spotted Perch.

The Perca guttata, a very common inhabitant of the West Indian seas, and, in general, much esteemed as an article of food, grows sometimes to near double the size of the common European or river Perch. Its general colour is a most beautiful red, with numerous round spots of a deeper tinge.

LIBELLULA PUELLA.

****

Character Genericus.

Os maxillosum : maxillis pluribus.

Antennæ thorace breviores.

Alæ extensæ.

Cauda maris hamoso-forcipata.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 901.

Character Specificus, &c.

LIBELLULA alis erectis hyalinis, corpore cæruleo vel rubido.

LIBELLULA PUELLA. L. alis erectis hyalinis.
Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 905.

Agrion PUELLA.
Fab. sp. ins. p. 527.

Roes. 2. t. 10. 11.

Reaum. ins. 6. t. 35. f. 6.

Merian Eur. 78. t. 156.

Loca aquosa sæpissime circumvolitare solet Libellula Puella æstivo tempore. Hanc specie nulla Britannica minor aut vulgatior. Variat color corporis non minus quam Libellulæ Virginis; vel læte cyaneus, vel rufo-fuscus, vel nigricans. Certus tamen et constans alarum color, scilicet hyalinus; macula fusca parvula prope marginum extremitates ducta.

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London Published May 1st 1801, by F. & C. Nodder, Seaman Street.

SMALL LIBELLULA.

****

Generic Character.

Mouth consisting of several mandibles.

Antennæ very slender, filiform, shorter than the thorax.

Wings spreading.

Abdomen lengthened.

Specific Character, &c.

LIBELLULA with upright hyaline wings, and sky-blue or reddish body.

Small Dragon-Fly.

Little slender-bodied LIBELLULA.

This is the least of the British Libellulæ, and is a very frequent insect in the neighbourhood of watery places during the summer months. In the colour of its body it varies as much as the L. Virgo, and is either of a bright sky-blue, reddish-brown, or blackish: the wings however are constantly of a similar appearance, or transparent, with a small, dark marginal spot towards their extremities.

VAGINALIS AUSTRALIS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum robustum, conico-convexum, compressum, mandibula superiore vagina mobili cornea tecta.

Facies nuda, papillosa.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

VAGINALIS alba, facie papillosa.

VAGINALIS Chionis.

Lath. ind. orn. p. 774.

VAGINALIS alba.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 705.

Genus *Vaginalis* ex iis est novis ob avium nuperrime detectarum abundantiam necessario institutis. Constat ex unica specie cui magnitudo est quasi columbæ vulgaris. Australasiam insulasque maris pacifici præcipue incolit.

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THE

SOUTHERN SHEATHBILL.

****

Generic Character.

Bill strong, conically-convex, compressed; the upper mandible covered at the base by a moveable horny sheath.

Face naked, covered with papillæ.

Specific Character, &c.

White SHEATHBILL, with scattered papillæ about the face.

The Southern or White SHEATHBILL.

White SHEATHBILL.

Lath. syn. 3. p. 268.

The genus Vaginalis or Sheathbill is one of the new genera which, in consequence of the late discoveries in ornithology, it has been found necessary to institute. The species here represented is the only one at present known, and is about the size of a common Pigeon. It is a native of New Holland and of the scattered Southern islands.

SCARUS CROICENSIS.

Character Genericus.

Caput: Dentium loco maxillæ ipsæ eminentes; margine dentato-crenatæ osseæ.

Membrana branchiostega radiisquinque; Operculum integerrimum.

Corpus: Linea lateralis plurimis ramosa.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 1280.

Character Specificus, &c.

SCARUS pinna caudæ rotundata.

Bloch. ichth. 7. p. 18. t. 221.

Pisc. Thoracici.

Maria Indica et Americana incolit Scarus Croicensis, a Blochio primum depictus. Coloribus variat; interdum totus ruber, interdum fasciis argenteo-albis insignitus. In pedalem crescit longitudinem.

482

R. N.

London Published June 1st 1801, by F.P. Nodder, Newman Street.

THE

RED SCARUS.

Generic Character.

Strong *bony processes,* crenated at the edges, instead of teeth.

Specific Character, &c.

RED SCARUS, with rounded tail, and the body sometimes marked by silvery-white stripes.

Der rothe Papagey-Fisch.

Bloch. ichth. pl. 221.

This elegant species, measuring about twelve inches in length, is a native of the Indian and American seas and was first figured in the work of Dr. Bloch. In color it varies; being sometimes entirely red, and sometimes marked with longitudinal silvery-white stripes.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF VICTORIA

PINNA MURICATA.

****

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Animal Limax.

Testa subbivalvis fragilis, erecta hians, emittens barbam byssinam.

Cardo edentulus, coalitis in unam valvis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 3363.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

PINNA testa striata, squamis concavis, ovatis, acutis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1160.

Concha Pinna.

Hasselq. itin. 447.

Varietates potius quam distinctæ species sunt plures hujus generis.

Genus *Pinnæ*, cujus nonnullæ species in peramplam crescunt magnitudinem, præter cæteros characteras hoc quoque habet insigne, quod animal testam incolens ab apice linguæ tubulatæ sæpissime exertæ et retractæ guttulam glutinosam deponat, unde efficitur quasi sericus innumerarum fibrarum fasciculus, e quo suspensum rupibus aliisque id genus tuto

tuto se possit affigere. Inter species minores est Pinna muricata, longa nempe sex vel octo uncias. Color et superficiei scabrities longe variant. Plerumque tamen color exterior est fusco-saturatior, interior subrubrus cum nitore quodam margaritaceo. Pinnarum byssus seu sericum aureo-fuscum in chirothecas aliasque parvulas vestes interdum convertitur ab incolis orarum mediterranei maris, Italiæ nempe, Siciliæ, &c. &c. Notandum porro est posse se suspendere sericis filamentis, ab animali testam incolente contextis, Pinnæ generi non proprium omnino et peculiare esse, sed et a nonnullis Mytylorum speciebus, parcius tamen et contractius, eandem artem exerceri.

R. N.

London Published June 1st 1801, by F. P. Nodder, Newman Street.

THE

MURICATED PINNA.

Generic Character.

Animal allied to a Limax.

Shell subbivalve, fragile, gaping at the upper part, emitting a beard or tuft of silken filaments.

Hinge toothless, the valves coalescing together.

Specific Character, &c.

PINNA with striated shell, with acute, ovate, concave scales.

Gualt. test. t. 79. f. D.

Seb. 3. t. 92.

Obs. Several of the Pinnæ are considered by Linnæus as varieties rather than distinct species.

The genus Pinna, of which some species grow to a very large size, is distinguished, among other circumstances, by the remarkable power which the inhabiting animal possesses, of affixing itself at pleasure to rocks, or other substances, by a vast number of fine silky threads or filaments, which it forms by extending

extending its tubular trunk or tongue, and discharging from its tip a minute drop of gluten, which, by the retraction of the same organ, is of course formed into a silken filament; and this operation being several thousand times repeated, a thick and beautiful tuft of silky fibres is composed, by the help of which the animal is securely fastened or anchored in such places as it finds convenient. The Pinna muricata is among the smaller species of this genus; measuring about six or eight inches in length. In color, as well as in the degree of roughness of its external surface, it varies considerably. It is commonly of a deep brown externally, and of a reddish tinge, varied with a degree of pearly lustre internally. The silk or byssus of the Pinnæ is of a rich golden brown color, and is occasionally manufactured into gloves, &c. by the inhabitants of those parts of the Mediterranean coasts where it most abounds, viz. on some of the coasts of Italy and Sicily. It should be added, that the power of adhering by means of silken filaments thus drawn from the inhabiting animal, is not entirely confined to the genus Pinna, but takes place, in a smaller degree, in some species of Mytilus.

PAPILIO XUTHUS.

****

Character Genericus.

Antennæ apicem versus crassiores, sæpius clavato-capitatæ.

Alæ (sedentis) erectæ sursumque conniventes, (volatu diurno.)

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 774.

Character Specificus, &c.

PAPILIO alis nigris albo striato maculatis; posterioribus subtus ocellis cæruleis fulvisque subfasciatis.

Fab. sp. ins. 2. p. 19.

PAPILIO alis caudatis nigris albido striato-maculatis; posticis subtus cæruleo fulvoque subocellatis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 751.

Inter Lepidoptera rariora numeratur Papilio Xuthus, Indiæ orientalis incola. Tabula magnitudine vera pictum exhibet.

XUTHUS.

****

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ thickening towards the upper part, and generally terminating in a clavated tip.
Wings (when sitting) erect, and meeting upwards. (Flight diurnal.)

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Black subcaudated Butterfly, with yellowish white striated spots; the lower wings marked beneath with a band of blue and orange ocellated spots.

The Papilio Xuthus is numbered among the rarer species of Lepidoptera, and is a native of the East Indies. The plate represents it in its natural size.

FALCO FORMOSUS.

Character Genericus.

Rostrum aduncum, cera instructum.
Caput pennis arcte tectum.
Lingua bifida.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 124.

Character Specificus, &c.

FALCO cera orbitis pedibusque luteis, jugulo purpureo, corpore supra cærulescente-rubro, abdomine purpureo.

Lath. ind. orn. p. 38.

FALCO aquilinus.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 280.

Sive formæ sive colorum habeatur ratio, merito numerari debet hæc avis in pulcherrimis sui generis. Americam meridionalem incolit, magnitudine Falconi cyaneo fere æqualis.

R. N.

London Published July 1st 1802 by F.P. Nodder Newman Street

THE

PURPLE-THROATED FALCON.

Generic Character.

Bill hooked; with a cere or naked skin at the base.

Head thickly beset with feathers.

Tongue generally bifid.

Specific Character, &c.

Blue FALCON, with purple throat, and reddish abdomen.

Red-Throated FALCON.

Lath. syn. 1. p. 97.

Petit Aigle d'Amerique.

Buff. 1. p. 142.
Pl. Enl. 417.

This bird, whether we consider its shape or colors, must be numbered among the most beautiful of the genus. It is a native of South America, and is nearly equal in size to the Falco cyaneus or Hen-Harrier.

PAPILIO ORONTES.

Character Genericus.

Antennæ apicem versus crassiores, sæpius clavato-capitatæ.

Alæ (sedentis) erectæ, sursumque conniventes, (Volatu diurno.)

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 744.

Character Specificus, &c.

PAPILIO alis nigris, fasciis duabus virescentibus, caudis albis distantibus.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 2237.

PAPILIO alis caudatis nigris, albido-virescente fasciatus, caudis albis distantibus.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 750.

Inter rariores hujus generis est Papilio Orontes, magnitudine vera in tabula depictus. Indiam incolit, coloribus interdum leviter varians.

ORONTES.

Generic Character.

Antennæ terminating generally in a clavated tip.
Wings (when sitting) meeting upwards. Flight diurnal.

Specific Character.

Black Butterfly, with two greenish bands, and two distant white tails or processes.

The Green-Banded tailed Butterfly.

The Papilio Orontes is one of the rarer species of Butterflies, and is represented on the plate in its natural size. It is a native of India, and sometimes varies a little in point of color.

ANTHIAS FORMOSUS.

✱✱✱✱✱✱✱✱✱✱✱✱✱✱✱✱✱✱✱✱

Character Genericus.

Caput totum squamosum; operculo anteriore serrato.

Bloch. ichth. 9. p. 86.

Character Specificus, &c.

ANTHIAS flavus, lineis longitudinalibus cæruleis.

Perca formosa.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 1322.

Perca marina capite striato.

Catesb. Car. 2. t. 6.

In maribus Americanis præcipue conspicitur Anthias formosus, longitudine, ut plurimum, pedali.

R.N.

London Published July 1st 1801 by F.P. Nodder, Newman Street.

THE

BLUE-STRIPED ANTHIAS.

Generic Character.

Head completely scaled: anterior gill-cover serrated.

Specific Character, &c.

Yellow ANTHIAS with longitudinal blue lines.

The Grunt.

Catesb. Carol. 2. p. 6.

L'Ecuriel.

Bonaterre Encycl. Ichth. p. 135.

Der Rothmund.

Bloch. ichth. pl. 323.

This beautiful fish is principally found in the American seas, and is generally about twelve inches in length.

MUREX HAUSTELLUM.

Character Genericus.

Animal Limax.

Testa univalvis, spiralis, exasperata suturis membranaceis.

Apertura desinens in canalem integrum rectum s. subascendentem.

Character Specificus, &c.

MUREX testa ovata, tuberculata, cauda elongata subulata recta muricata.

HAUSTELLUM.

Rumph. mus. t. 26. f. F.
Argenv. conch. t. 19. f. B.

Muricem Haustellum magnitudine vera depictum ostendit tabula. In mari Asiatico præcipue innascitur.

R. N.

London Publish'd July 1st 180[illegible] by F. P. Nodder, Newman Street.

THE

PIPE MUREX.

Generic Character.

Animal allied to a Slug.

Shell univalve, spiral, roughened by membranaceous sutures.

Aperture ending in a strait or subascending channel.

Specific Character, &c.

MUREX with ovate tuberculated shell, with an elongated tapering muricated tip.

La Becasse.

Argenv. p. 257. pl. 16. f. B.

This shell is represented on the plate in its natural size. It is chiefly found in the Asiatic seas.

TROCHILUS MINIMUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum subulato-filiforme, apice tubulato, capite longius: Mandibula superior vaginans inferiorem.

Lingua filiformis, filis duobus coalitis tubulosa.

Pedes ambulatorii.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 189.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

TROCHILUS rectirostris fusco-virescens, subtus albidus, rectricibus lateralibus margine exteriore albis.

TROCHILUS MINIMUS. T. rectirostris, rectricibus lateralibus margine exteriore albis, corpore viridi nitente subtus albido.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 193.

Guainumbi minor corpore toto cinereo.

Raj. syn. p. 83.

Perpusillum hoc Naturæ miraculum irradiat nullus colorum variorum splendor, quo plurimo gaudet fere reliquum genus. Color ei generalis virescit quasi sub-aureo fuscus, dorso humerisque paulo lucidiori-

M bus.

bus. Alæ caudaque e purpureo fusca. Corpus inferius fere albet. Minus est saturati nitoris feminæ quam mari. Avium omnium minimus est Trochilus de quo jam loquimur, longus scilicet ab apice rostri ad extremum caudæ unciam cum quadrante. In plurimis Americæ australis regionibus, interdum etiam in insula Jamaica conspicitur.

LIVERPOOL
LIBRARY

R. N.

London Published Aug.t 1.st 1801, by Elizabeth Newbery(?) Sons & Co. Newman Street.

THE

LEAST HUMMING-BIRD.

Generic Character.

Bill slender, tubular, the upper mandible sheathing the lower.

Tongue very long, extensile; formed of two conjoined cylindric tubes.

Toes three forward, one backward.

Specific Character, &c.

Brownish - green strait - billed HUMMING-BIRD, whitish beneath, with the exterior tail-feathers white on the outside.

LEAST HUMMING-BIRD.

Edw. pl. 105.

Le plus petit Oiseau-Mouche.

Pl. Enl. 276.

This little miracle of Nature is not distinguished by the peculiar splendor and variety of colour so conspicuous in many others of the genus, its general tinge being an obscurely gilded greenish brown above, and whitish beneath: the wings and tail have a cast of purplish brown: the colour of the

 female

female is more obscure than that of the male: the usual length of this species is about an inch and quarter from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, being by far the least of all birds. It is a native of many parts of South America, and is sometimes found in the island of Jamaica.

PHALÆNA FRAXINI.

****

Character Genericus.

Antennæ setaceæ, a basi ad apicem sensim attenuatæ.

Alæ (sedentis) sæpius deflexæ. (Volatu nocturno.)

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 808.

Character Specificus, &c.

PHALÆNA (Noctua) spirilinguis cristata, alis dentatis cinereo-nebulosis, inferioribus supra nigris, fascia cærulescente.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 843.

Roes. 4. t. 28. f. 1.
Mer. Eur. t. 46.

In Germania aliisque nonnullis Europæis regionibus frequentius nascitur Phalæna fraxini, quam in maximis et rarissimis, insectis quotquot *lepidoptera* vocantur, numerat Britannia. Larva ejus fusco-pallida fraxini et salicis folia præcipue depascitur, et in chrysalidem leviter lanuginosam et fuscam mense Junio convertitur, e qua mense qui proxime insequitur, erumpit Phalæna. A mari illico dignoscitur femina, quod longe major sit.

R N.

London Published by Elizabeth Nodder, Sons & Co. Newman Street Aug.st 1st 1801.

THE

CLIFDEN MOTH.

Generic Character.

Antennæ setaceous, decreasing in size from the base to the tip.

Wings, when at rest, generally deflected.

Flight nocturnal.

Specific Character, &c.

MOTH with crested thorax and denticulated wings, the upper pair grey clouded with brown, the lower black with a broad transverse blueish band.

The CLIFDEN MOTH. Clifton Beauty. Non-pareil-Moth, &c. &c.

The Phalæna Fraxini, one of the rarest as well as largest of the British Lepidoptera, is much less uncommon in Germany and several other parts of Europe; its larva, which is of a pale brown colour, feeds principally on the ash and willow, and changes into a slightly hairy brown chrysalis in the month of June, the Moth making its appearance in the following month. The male is easily distinguished from the female by its smaller size.

LUTIANUS CHRYSOPS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Opercula squamata, serrata, inermia.

Bloch. ichth. 7. p. 84.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

LUTIANUS violaceus, oculis aureis.

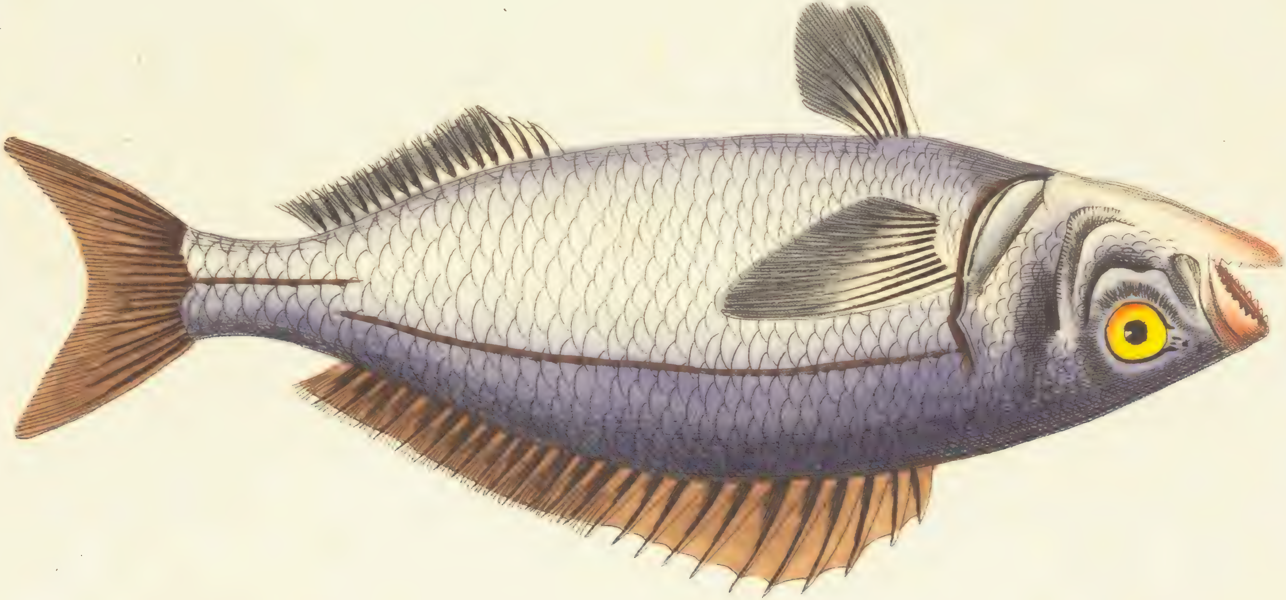
LUTIANUS radiis tribus spinosis tredecimque mollibus in pinna ani.

Bloch. ichth. 7. p. 91. t. 248.

PISC. THORACICI.

Genus Lutianus, a Blochio primum institutum, varias continet species, quarum illa quæ in tabula depingitur maria incolit Americana? magnitudine, ut plurimum Clupeæ vulgaris.

N°. 2



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THE

GOLDEN-EYED LUTIAN.

****

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Gill-Covers scaly, serrated, unarmed.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Violet-coloured LUTIAN with gold-coloured eyes.

Das Goldauge.

Bloch. ichth. t. 248.

The genus Lutianus, instituted by Dr. Bloch, contains several species, of which that represented on the present plate is a native of the American? seas, and usually about the size of a common Herring.

OSTREA PALLIUM.

****

Animal Tethys.
Testa bivalvis, (plurimis inæquivalvis,) subaurita.
Cardo edentulus, fossula cava ovata striisque-lateralibus transversis.

Lin. Syst. Nat.

Character Specificus, &c.

OSTREA testa æquivalvi, radiis duodecim convexis, striata, scabra, squamis imbricata.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1145.

Pecten secundus.

Rumph. mus. t. 44. B.

PALLIUM Ducale.

Argenv. t. 24. f. I.

Inter testas pulcherrimas hujus generis merito numeratur Ostrea Pallium, coloribus plurimum varians. In oris Indicis præcipue conspicitur, et magnitudine vera in tabula exprimitur.

THE

MANTLE SCALLOP.

****

Generic Character.

Animal resembling a Tethys.

Shell bivalve, (in most species unequally,) subauriculated.

Hinge toothless, with an ovate or subtrigonal fossule and lateral transverse streaks.

Specific Character, &c.

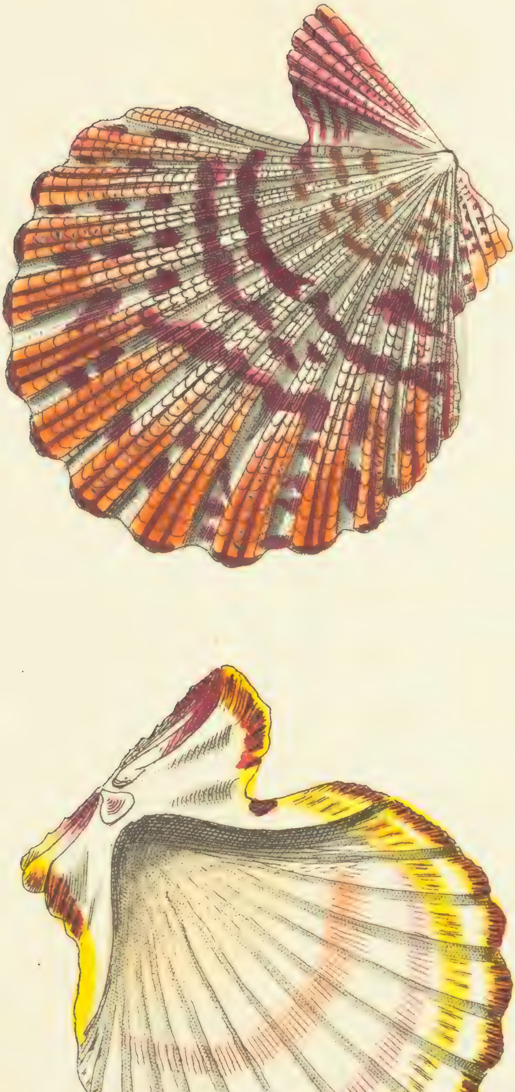
Variegated SCALLOP with equal valves, striped by twelve rough, imbricated, scaly rays.

The Ducal MANTLE SCALLOP.

Le Manteau Ducal.

Argenv. Knorr. &c. &c.

This shell is very justly considered as one of the most beautiful of its tribe: it varies much in colour, and is principally found about the coasts of the Indian seas: it is represented on the plate in its natural size.



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